

The Gleichen Fall

Tenth Year, No. 10

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1916

Per Year \$1.50

Dave Elder Wounded In Neck and Thigh

It is reported that word has been received by his mother at Lake McGregor that Dave Elder has been seriously wounded in the neck and thigh.

\$3000 Fire at Cluny

A week ago Sunday night the entire building and contents of A. Werts' Billiard Hall at Cluny was totally destroyed by fire. The building was the property of Robt. Rowe and cost about \$3,000, and the contents belonged to Mr. Werts and valued at \$3,000, upon which he had \$1,000 insurance with the Canadian Fire Insurance Co. Mr. Rowe's insurance is not known as his was away out at present.

Just how the fire originated may never be known, but presumably it was either from a stove or lamp. Mr. Werts says he left the building shortly after 10 o'clock to take a short walk about the village and returning in about twenty minutes found the entire place in flames and was unable to enter save anything.

Gleichen people as well as Cluny regret to learn of Mr. Werts' loss as he was for a number of years in the barber business here and at Cluny had built up by hard work a good business in his billiard hall, where he also had a barber shop, and a fruit and confectionery stock.

We have it that Neil Jensen of Standard recently sold six boxes for \$177.60.

Everyone is interested in an item of local news. If you know of any local happenings that is not generally known communicate the fact to this office.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Maylor celebrated their diamond wedding yesterday, May 24th. We go to press too early to report the event in this issue.

After more than a year's absence Mrs. Winger arrived in town on Saturday and has accompanied her sister in charge of the ladies department of Matthews & Kidney's store, where she will be pleased to meet her former Gleichen friends.

Monday afternoon E. D. Hardwick remarked: "The value of this rain can hardly be estimated. It would pay millions in dollars, for I was talking to a man down at the boundary line and from other information have reason to believe the rain is general. It is a great thing for both the ranchers and farmers."

Yesterday was the 75th anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria, the queen who ruled the empire so long for nearly 64 years, the longest reign of any sovereign of the empire. Queen Victoria was born on May 24, 1816, and ascended the throne of Great Britain shortly after her 18th birthday.

Her birthday has been a public holiday for many years and the song of the children when the day was coming near was always:

"The twenty-fourth of May is the Queen's birthday. If you don't give us a holiday, we will all run away."

Since her death the day is celebrated all over the empire on King's Day.

N. Clement Not Seriously Wounded

The name of Private Noel Clement, formerly one of the staff of the Gleichen branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, appearing in the list of wounded, Manager Cameron despatched a cable to ascertain the seriousness of his wounds and received the following reply: "Ottawa, Ont., May 20. Manager Canadian Bank of Commerce, Gleichen, Alberta. In further reply to your inquiry. Cable received 1790 day fr in England states 17190 Private Noel Clement, No. 3 Canadian Rest Station, suffering from contusions in right shoulder and back. Any further information received you will be notified. (Signed) Officer in charge Record Office."

Thus it appears the wounds may not be very serious. Since he has been at the front he met Mr. Clement's brother, who in a recent letter to him stated that he was standing it well. "Meaning he had seen some hard fighting. The Gleichen was always of a very quiet disposition but made friends while here who will be pleased to learn his wounds are not serious.

Yes, the Gleichen rain receipts have passed the million mark, but the figures could not be obtained, but will appear next issue.

The wet weather spoiled the Nanaka Patriotic sports yesterday, but, beyond, doubt the rain will prove so beneficial to the country that the Red Cross will not suffer.

Frank Arnold and Milo Munroe were in town a week ago endeavoring to have the road between Cluny and the ferry repaired, which they described as in a very bad condition owing to the old trails being cut off by new fences.

The Majoville baseball boys defeated the Gleichen boys down there last Sunday by a score of 8 to 5. This report comes from the south and as our boys have not been saying anything no doubt it is quite O. K. Never mind, boys, those say-seeds are all professionals. Just get even on Basano or Stathrouse.

Bruce Awrey has enlisted with the American Legion in Battalion 211, and surprised his many friends in Gleichen by appearing here in uniform. He is spending a few days in town in an endeavor to secure recruits and he would be well to accompany his Gleichen friends willing to accompany him to the front.

M. Munroe of Milo has had considerable grain stored at Cluny for a long time and finding that it was being damaged he wrote the Board of Grain Commissioners at Fort Williams stating the facts and they allowed him three cars out of his turn, which privilege he greatly appreciated.

The Masonic Grand Lodge meets this day at Banff on May 31st, and the Gleichen brothers are taking much interest in the gathering. Special events and entertainments are being arranged to give everyone (including the ladies) an exceptionally good time. Special railroad fares and hotel rates have been arranged by the grand master.

Don't miss reading Matthews & Kidney ad, for specials.

Gleichen Patriotic Stampede---June 14 and 15



Evidence is accumulating every day that the Gleichen Patriotic Stampede will be better attended than any of the stampedes yet held in this town, and that means a great deal.

Gleichen stampedes have gained an enviable reputation throughout the entire West for it has been demonstrated that the cowboy and cowgirl is just as human as other mortals and can do their best work at home.

But, perhaps, the reason more interest is now manifested is for higher and more noble purposes than the enjoyment that will be derived, as the proceeds are to go to the different patriotic funds.

The various committees are working hard and already thousands of poster and prize lists have been issued and sent all over the country, and any person may obtain them upon request at the secretary's office.

Already the judges, time-keepers and starter have been selected and it would be difficult to make a better selection of men so thoroughly capable, and not one of them belong to this town. They are:

Riding Judges:
Herk Miller, of Nanaka.
James Mitchell, of Medicine Hat.
John Franklin, of Macleod.
Roping Judges:
William Hill, of Rocky Ford.
O. H. O'Tott, of Majoville.
Chas. Dawson, of Rocky Ford.

Starter:
W. B. Campbell, of Dorthy.

Following we give an exact copy of the official prize list as well as the entry form and conditions. It will be noted that the prizes offered are very generous and should attract competitors from all parts.

You should see Scott and Carl Mrs. Geo. Hunter has received a letter from Pie. Wm. Richards, of the town of Cluny, who left Gleichen to join the 5th Cavalry on April 29th. At the time Mr. Hunter, stating that he is now in England and strange to say when his daughter was given him there he recognized it as making the amount covered the brand to be one of the best of his kind.

Deardorfs boys. The B. Beech has been instructed by Frank Richardson to sell his house, farm implements, etc., at Cluny on Saturday, June 3.

The Calgary authorities over really damn anything naughty.

PRIZE LIST

Cowboys Bucking Horse Riding Contest for the Championship of the Northwest. Purses \$500.00 each. 1st Prize, Gold Medal, emblem of the championship of Northwest and \$100.00 cash. 2nd Prize, \$50.00 cash. 3rd Prize, \$25.00 cash. Cowboys Steer roping contest, open to teams of five. Purses \$500.00 each. 1st Prize team making best aggregate time in two days. Special Prizes for team making best aggregate time each day. \$50.00. Gold Medal, emblem of the championship of the Northwest, awarded roper making the best aggregate time in the two days. Materials Race, three yearling steers each day. Entry fee \$1.00. Cowboys Content Baraback Bucking Horse Riding, with Cattle. Purses \$50.00 each day. 1st Prize, \$25.00 cash. 2nd Prize, \$10.00 cash. Wild Horse Race by Cowboys, each day. Entry fee \$1.00. 1st Prize, Saddle. 2nd Prize, Chaps. 3rd Prize, Bridle. Cowgirl Relay Race, one mile, \$25.00 cash. 3rd Prize, \$10.00 cash. Three to enter or no race. Cowboys Turn Race, cow horses, regulation cowboy outfit. Purses \$50.00 each. 1st Prize, \$25.00 cash. 2nd Prize, \$10.00 cash. Cowgirl Relay Race, cow horses, two mile. Purses \$50.00 each. 1st Prize, \$25.00 cash. 2nd Prize, \$10.00 cash. Cowboys only, Regulation Outfit, Cowboys Flat Race, half-mile, 1st Prize \$50.00, 2nd Prize \$25.00, 3rd Prize \$10.00. Cowboys Wild Steer Race, with cinchings. Purses \$50.00 each. 1st Prize, \$25.00 cash. 2nd Prize, \$10.00 cash. Entry Fee, \$2.00. Special Prize, Gold Medal, to best all-round cowboy taking part in Stampede. Special Prizes of \$25.00 for the best Bucking Horse Special Parade Prizes including the following: Best dressed and mounted Cowboys \$100.00 cash. Best dressed and mounted Cowgirl \$50.00 cash. Best dressed and mounted Cowgirl 10 years of age and under—1st Prize \$50.00 in cash; 2nd \$30.00 in cash; 3rd \$20.00 in cash. Best dressed and mounted Cowgirl 16 years of age and under—1st Prize \$50.00 in cash; 2nd \$30.00 in cash; 3rd \$20.00 in cash. Various cash prizes given for minor events. In any event where there are three cash prizes given there must be at least five contestants. Entry fee to be three per cent of the purse unless otherwise mentioned. Entries to be accepted must be accompanied by fee in full. Only those contestants who have paid entrance fees amounting to at least five dollars will be entitled to a free pass to the grounds.

ENTRY FORM

In consideration of being permitted and allowed to enter this event or events, I hereby acknowledge that I am a resident of the Province of Alberta, and I agree to be governed by the rules and regulations of the Stampede, the decision of the judges and the further conditions printed on this form.

Dated at _____ 1916

To the Secretary.

Please accept the following entries and I agree to be governed by the rules and regulations of the Stampede, the decision of the judges and the further conditions printed on this form.

Name _____

Address _____

Event _____

MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, Ltd.

THE CASH STORE

Successors to The Gleichen Trading Co.

Just Received

Ladies Shoes
Infants Soft Sole
Ladies New Voile Blouses
Ladies knit combination underwear

SPECIALS

Have you been in the habit of reading our ad? When we advertise specials we want to sell them. Ask someone who has been buying these every Saturday if they are satisfied.

Extra choice oranges, Saturday, 30c. doz.

Fresh bananas, Saturday 25c. and 80c. doz

Royal Household Flour \$3.50 a sack

Glenora Ogilvie Flour \$3.00 sack.

Canned beans, 10 tins for \$1.00

GRAND AND SPECTACULAR

STAMPEDE

Two Days--Wed. and Thurs.

June 22 and 23, 1916

EMPRESS, Alberta

Most elaborate two days COWBOY and Ranch sports that have ever been attempted in Southern Alberta.

Provision being made for GOOD ACCOMMODATION

Two Days Crowded To The Full of Sport and Excitement

Ozell Vigar, who was in charge of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy of the local C. P. R. freight department, was brightened Wednesday morning for several years, has resigned night, May 17th, by the arrival of his position. He has purchased a little girl. We are pleased to say that at Rosbush, where he is moving the entire family are recovering from his family this week. They will be nicely from their illness, especially greatly missed by the many friends considering the death of their eldest daughter on the 11th inst.

WITHIN THE LAW

BY MARVIN DANA

(Copyright)

(Continued)

Demarest went a step toward the young man. "Dick, I don't want to frighten you, but your position is really dangerous. Your only chance is to speak with perfect frankness. I pledge you my word. I'm telling the truth. Dick, my boy, I want you to forget that I'm the district attorney and remember only that I'm an old friend of yours and of your father's who is trying very hard to help you. Surely you can trust me. Now, Dick, tell me: Who shot Griggs?"

"I shot Griggs," said the young man.

Demarest realized that his plea had failed, but he made an effort to ease the admission at its face value.

"Why?" he demanded.

"Because I thought he was a burglar."

"Oh, I see," he said, in a tone of conviction. "Now, let's go back a little. Burke says you told him last night that you had persuaded your wife to come over to the house and join you there. Is that right?"

"Yes."

"Now, tell me, Dick, just what did happen, now?"

There was no reply, and, after a little interval, the lawyer resumed his questioning.

"Did this burglar come into the room?"

Dick nodded an assent.

"And he attacked you?"

"There came another nod of affirmation."

"And there was a struggle?"

"Yes."

"And you shot him?"

"Yes."

"Then, where did you get the revolver?"

Dick started to answer without thought.

"Why, I grabbed it." Then, the significance of this crashed on his consciousness, and he checked the words trembling on his lips. "So," he said, with swift hostility in his voice, "so you're trying to trap me, too? You! And you talk of friendship. I want none of such friendship."

"But Burke would be no longer restrained."

"You don't want to take us for fools, young man," he said, and his big nose rumbled harshly through the room. "If you shot Griggs in mistake for a burglar why did you try to hide the fact? Why did you pretend to me that you and your wife were alone in the room when you had that there with you, eh? Why didn't you call for help? Why didn't you call for the police as any honest man would, naturally under such circumstances?"

"We're trying to save you," the father pleaded tremulously.

Burke persisted in his vehement system of attack. Now, he again brought out the weapon that had done Eddie Griggs to death.

"Where'd you get this gun?" he shouted.

"I won't talk any more," Dick answered simply. "I must see my wife first." His voice became more aggressive.

"I want to know what you've done to her."

"Did she kill Griggs?" Burke questioned roughly.

Dick was startled out of his calm. "No, no," he cried desperately.

"Then, who did?" Burke demanded sharply. "Who did?"

"I won't say any more until I've talked with a lawyer whom I can trust." He shot a vindictive glance toward Demarest.

The father intervened with a piteous eagerness.

"Dick, if you know who killed this man you must speak to protect yourself."

The face of the young man softened as he met his father's beseeching eyes. "I'm sorry, dad," he said, very gently. "But I—well, I can't!"

Again Burke intervened.

"I'm going to give him a little more time to think things over. Perhaps he'll get to understand the importance of what we've been saying pretty soon."

He pressed the button on his desk and, as the doorman appeared, addressed that functionary.

"Dan, have one of the men take him back. You wait outside."

Dick, however, did not move. His voice came with a note of determination.

"I want to know about my wife. Where is she?"

Burke disregarded the question as completely as if it had not been uttered and went on speaking to the doorman, with a suggestion in his words that was effective.

"He's not to speak to any one, you understand." Then he condescended to give his attention to the prisoner. "You'll know all about your wife, young man, when you make up your mind to tell me the truth."

Dick turned and followed his custodian out of the office in silence.

As the doorman reappeared Burke gave his order. "Dan, have the Turner woman brought up."

The inspector next called his stenographer and gave explicit directions. At the back of the room, behind the desk, were three large windows, which opened on a corridor, and across this was a tier of cells. The stenographer was to take his seat in this corridor, just outside one of the windows. Over the windows the shades were drawn, so that he would remain invisible to any one within the office while yet easily able to overhear every word spoken in the room.

When he had completed his instructions to the stenographer Burke turned to Gilder and Demarest.

"Now, this time," he said energetically, "I'll be the one to do the talking. And get this: Whatever you hear me say don't you be surprised. Remember."

W N U. 1100

Canadian Bankers And the War

The Prominent Part Played by Members of the Banks in the Overseas Contingents

In securing information relative to the formation of a Bankers' Platoon in the 100th Battalion Winnipeg Grenadiers, much remarkable evidence was taken by the exceptionally active part taken by the members of the various Canadian banks in the present war, according to Major G. M. Reid of the 100th.

There is scarcely a bank that has not sent from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. of available men from the desk or counter to the strenuous life of active service. No class of the community has done more than the bankers, and none have rendered more effective service whether as officers or in the ranks.

One bank in Winnipeg has released to the country's service every available man in the office, and such is the keen spirit displayed that in spite of rejection on two previous occasions, two members of the bank have applied for enlistment a third time, hoping now to be able to pass the medical examination. This is the sterling spirit that will win any fight.

Another Winnipeg bank has sent fifty per cent. of the male staff to the various battalions and it has become necessary to temporarily replace many of them by female clerks, who, it is observed, are handling their unaccustomed duties well.

One of the smaller banks has sent no fewer than 120 men to the front and more are going. Another of the banks—one of the largest and most prosperous in the Dominion, reports that 30 per cent. of the entire male staff throughout Canada, comprising no less than 34 per cent. of those between the ages of 18 and 45, have enlisted for active service. No wonder the remark has been made that the enlistments of the Canadian banks are unequalled by those of any other line of business in the country.

While infinite credit is due to those who have thus shown a desire to actively serve their empire in the field, no less credit is due to the directors and managers of the banks, who by precept and every practical form of encouragement, have made it possible for so many of their staff to take up military duties. In no case have the officials failed to encourage in every possible way those who expressed a desire to enlist, that encouragement frequently taking the form of substantial financial provision, and in practically every case, the promise of reinstatement in positions upon return from active service. A great deal of credit attaches also to those who themselves, unable by ill-health, old age and other circumstances, to help in the great struggle, have shouldered a heavy burden of responsibility and by cheerfully accepting the additional duties calling upon them, have also done their share in the great task now at hand.

In a newspaper account of the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the general manager, Mr. John Aird, is quoted as expressing the patriotic spirit animating the banking officials of Canada. He said: "We have made many sacrifices in order to allow officers to take up military duty without delay, and have placed no restrictions in the way of their doing so, although this policy has resulted in our losing the services of those officers whose special training made it difficult for us to replace them. I have five of our officers have already laid down their lives on the battlefield and a further 50 to 60 have appeared in the casualty lists. When the war is over it is our intention to erect a suitable tablet or some other form of permanent memorial to these brave and loyal young men. We have already communicated with the families of those who have laid down their lives, and it only remains to express in a general way our respect for their loss and our appreciation of the fact that the members of the staff of this bank are made of such stuff that they can be counted upon to do their duty no matter in what form that duty may be presented to them."

One of the most distinguished bankers in the British Empire, Sir Frederick William Taylor, of the Bank of Montreal, said the other day that he "would rather be with his son fighting in France than be general manager of all the banks in Canada." His personal keenness in the fight has been pronounced since the first. To one of the staff who applied for leave to enlist, Sir Frederick said: "I am proud to know that you have sufficient red blood to want to go."

Major Reid concluded his observations by remarking that the Bankers' Platoon of the 100th, was now an assured fact, and such were the number of enlistments and promises that it was quite possible a second platoon of a similar kind would later on be formed.

World's Livestock Figures
An official publication of the Dominion department of agriculture shows an increase of 8,000 in dry cattle in the United Kingdom in 1915, but a decline of 100,000 in milkers. In France, according to the same returns, there was a decrease of 840,000 in all classes of cattle in the first six months of last year, of which 735,000 was made up of cows. In Canada there was a decrease of 36,000 in dry cattle last year and 7,000 in milkers.

In France sheep declined in numbers in the first half of last year by 1,321,000 and hogs by 623,000. In Britain sheep increased 295,000 last year, but hogs declined by 140,000. Canada sheep declined in numbers by 19,000 and hogs declined in number 19,000 and hogs by 322,000. In New Zealand there was a very small increase in sheep.

A returned warrior, describing his experiences in one of the huge vats where thirty men tub together, declared that after he had been in it for half an hour, scrubbing his feet most of the time, he came out to find they were as black as before he went in. "Billy if I hadn't been scrubbing another chap's feet all along!"

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Destruction of Forest Areas



The gaunt skeletons of a once valuable forest, after the fire had finished its work. Practically all forest fires are preventable or extinguishable with properly organized systems of rangers.

Canada's Fighting Race

Canadians Do Not Shirk Their Duty When the Call to Arms is Heard

Those who doubt the willingness and ability of Canada to raise all the men required for overseas service are woefully lacking in the faith that comes from a knowledge of Canadian history. The men are available and will not shirk their duty when the call is made in clear and unmistakable tones. Great Britain experienced the same hesitancy and delay until recruiting was systematized and placed under the control of one responsible and capable man. Many shook their heads when Lord Derby was appointed to create a new volunteer army. But he found nearly three million men willing to serve. If Canada could produce a Lord Derby, in whose hands all the recruiting would be concentrated, the result would be as satisfactory as in the old country.

There is little ground for the belief, so widely prevalent, that Canadians have lost the military instinct during a century of peace. Although not directly engaged in the British wars of the past century, Canadians were as keenly interested in the outcome of the struggle as the British population of the United Kingdom. Until recently the military class in Great Britain was a professional class, sharply divided from the civilian population, with its own atmosphere and outlook, and occupying an altogether subordinate place in the life of the nation. The line of cleavage between military and civil life was so sharply drawn that many close observers were convinced that the day of Britain as a military power had departed, and that nothing but the navy stood between the country and utter destruction at the hands of any great military power that chose to challenge British supremacy. A favorite anti-bellum theme for speakers and writers was the alleged decadence of the British race. Little wonder if Germany, with her barracks-square standards of national efficiency, believed the day had at last come when Britain was too poor in spirit to fight over again the battles of human freedom by which her people in days gone by laid the foundations of the greatest democracy the world has ever seen.

The undying spirit of the British race has never shone with greater splendor than in this momentous test of war. The British race, of the farm, the factory, the office, the shop, the street, has shown a determination to gain initial advantages and world dominion. The British nation turned its back on the glitter and glamor of wealth production and gave itself over to the defence of the small, democratic and aristocratic, worker and capitalist—all turned their backs on their pursuits and ambitions, their hopes and their fears, hearing only the call of their king and country. In eighteen months Britain has raised an army which is the admiration of military experts, and this army has won a victory which has won for the British nation a place of world leadership which many believed had been permanently turned their backs into plowshares.

Canadians belong to a fighting race. They have harnessed the mighty forests and wildernesses to their needs, and have conquered and peopled a land in face of almost insuperable obstacles. It does not lie in the mouth of any man to assert that the descendants of the early settlers and the men who have reclaimed the waste places are too absorbed in the pursuit of material things to hearken to the voice of the spirit and to the cry from over the seas for men and more men.

Do Potatoes "Run Out?"
H. T. Gussow, botanist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, undertakes to answer the question of potatoes "running out." In brief his assertion is that, given proper conditions, potatoes should not run out. There is, however, he says, no doubt that in certain localities, either because of soil or climatic conditions, potatoes will lose their vigor if grown there year after year. Ottawa is one of these localities.

A remedy in change of seed from sections where such deterioration does not so readily occur is recommended. Much of the deterioration generally complained of is, there is good reason for saying, not so much due to climatic or soil conditions as to the unwise method used in selecting seed. The common practice with many farmers is to use the smaller tubers for this purpose. If a like practice were followed with grain everybody knows what would follow. The same natural law that applies to grain applies also to potatoes. In selecting potatoes for seed it should be the inviolable practice to select the best specimens from the best hills.

Internal Storage Elevators

Proving of Great Benefit to Farmers in Saving Wheat

The great volume of wheat grown in Western Canada is exported by way of the Great Lakes, and at Port William and Port Arthur are some of the largest elevators in the world, built to handle this traffic. Notwithstanding these facilities, the Dominion government recognized that large storage elevators at certain points in the wheat growing country would be of great benefit to farmers, particularly in storing their wheat through the winter so that it could be moved out the following spring or whenever the price was best. For this purpose elevators were built at Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Calgary. A short description of the services being rendered by the Moose Jaw elevator follows, and much the same is true of the other elevators mentioned.

The capacity of the Moose Jaw elevator is 3,500,000 bushels. It has a cleaning capacity of 150,000 bushels every twenty-four hours, and a drying capacity of 1,000 bushels per hour. Nine cars can be unloaded and six loaded at the same time. The elevator has given important service to farmers in applying them with strictly clean seed grain, as its cleaning machinery is up-to-date in every respect. Guaranteed standard seed is sent out from the Moose Jaw and other elevators under the inspection of the seeds branch, Ottawa.

Of the 1915 crop over 3,000,000 bushels have been received at this elevator, and about 1,000,000 shipped up to the present time. Receipts now average 150,000 bushels a day, which indicates the extent to which farmers are taking advantage of the cheap storage afforded by this elevator. The cost of storage is only one-half as much as if the grain were being stored at the head of the lakes. Farmers get government weight and grade, and can sell their wheat for cash, if they wish to, as soon as it is delivered at the elevator. Wheat after delivery may be shipped direct to almost any place that has a wheat truck, as is shown by the fact that during the present season cars have been shipped from the Moose Jaw elevator to the following points: Fort William, Toronto, Carleton Place, St. John, Niagara Falls, Peterboro, Goderich, London, Montreal, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, Manitowish, Chicago, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and Portland.

Grain so shipped has the advantage of being cleaned, so that on reaching destination there can be no further cleaning, and, of course, there is no freight on screenings.

Flax has been shipped out direct to oil mills at Haden and Montreal. A test of the "hospital" was made a few days ago. Half a dozen cars came in from Walsby, Alberta, that had been soaked in water, the outside bin having been flooded with water, when water in the river flooded the flats. This grain was rushed to the elevator hospital. On arrival there the water was dripping from cars. It was handled promptly and gave good returns to the owner. This is one example of the services given by these elevators to the farmers of Western Canada, as a result of which grain is saved which might otherwise be a total loss.

Wisconsin's Pre-eminence in Dairying
One-half of all the cheese produced in the United States, says Farm, Stock and Home, is made in Wisconsin. The other important cheese-producing States are New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan. Yet, fifteen years ago New York produced almost twice as much cheese as Wisconsin.

Farm tenancy is lowest in the counties where dairying is most extensively carried on. In Green county, where almost every farmer is a cheese producer, the average per capita wealth is higher than in almost any, perhaps any, agricultural county in the United States. Green county, with an area of about twenty-four miles square, has one factory to every three or four sections of land.

About 120,000,000 pounds of American cheese is made in Wisconsin annually. This would be 6,000 carloads of 20,000 pounds to the car, or it would equal 240 trainloads. Including all kinds of cheese, Wisconsin is able to ship a trainload of cheese outside of the state for every day of the year.

The world is going to the yelpers; canons have given place to cannons; the mitre to nire, and Saint Peter to sauteer—Yale Record.

Doctor (to Mrs. Perkins, whose husband is ill)—Has he any lucid intervals?
Mrs. Perkins (with dignity)—E's 'ad nothing except what you ordered, doctor.

The Cruel Turk

A Persian Tells of the Horrible Cruelties of Kurd and Turk

On the Gallipoli the Turks fought like gentlemen, and now that they are reported to be ready to conclude a separate peace, a tendency is noted in Canadian papers to represent the Turks as rather a fine people. They may be better than the Huns, which is as much as saying that they may be better than Fiends from the Pit, but it is equally true that should they propose a separate peace the harshest terms that the allies could impose upon them would only fall on the side of kindness. Opposed to fighting men, the Turks are fighting men. Undoubtedly they have a better idea of the chivalry of war than have the Germans, the Austrians or any other of their allies. Opposed to unarmed Christians, the Turks are simply murderers and torturers. We have had before now authenticated reports of what they did to the Armenians—a massacre without precedent in a hundred years. In the Brooklyn Eagle, however, a Mr. Shabaz, a Persian by birth, but a naturalized American citizen, who has labored as a missionary for 17 years in Georgia, a short distance south of Persia, tells a story that is hardly less equal as a revelation of horrible cruelties practised by the Kurds and Turks.

He says that shortly after the withdrawal of the Russians from Northwestern Persia more than a year ago the Kurds came out of the mountains, and with the assistance of the Turkish soldiers burned more than a hundred villages and massacred the inhabitants. He was a witness to some of the terrible scenes, and on one occasion while fleeing from the Kurds with his wife and a little baby the child disappeared. The people flocked into their churches in the hope that there they might find sanctuary, but this simply made it easier for the Turks and Kurds to carry on their work of massacre. The inhabitants of the most part unarmed and could offer no effective resistance. Some of the passages in the story Mr. Shabaz has been telling to the people of Brooklyn are worth repeating for the purpose of showing just what manner of men are the Kurds and Kurds when opposed to unarmed Christians.

"In another part of the town," he says, "they broke into the house of an aged Presbyterian minister. They found him there, and they also found a saw. A crowd of them took delight in sawing off both of his legs below the knees. The rest of his family they cut to pieces. In the middle of the town they caught a lot of our people and gouged their eyes out. They made more than a hundred lie down in a row where they lay dead. Then they asked them if they wished to save their lives by accepting Mohammedanism. Not one of them did so, and the Kurds after saturating their clothing with oil set them all afire and burned them to death. The next morning showed that wells were filled with bodies stuffed in until the legs protruded over the curbs. In one place 312 were shot in a group. Our church, our school, our house and all the rest of the buildings of the town were looted and burned. So it went with 104 more towns in the district. "All of the roads leading across the plain of Urmia were lined with dead. None of these dead were ever buried—they lay there for months."

"Twenty thousand refugees crowded into the American Mission yard in Urmia and lived there for six months under the protection of nineteen American flags which we kept floating all the time. They were so crowded that at night they all had to sit in rows rigidly upright instead of lying down to sleep. These wretches, no sunlight, no fresh air, no water, no food, no one-fourth of a loaf of bread a day and the bread baked by Mohammedan bakers was found to have had steel filings and lime mixed with the dough besides being badly baked.

"Soon people began to die so fast that it was no uncommon thing to see three drop in the yard in a few minutes and to walk up and find a pile of those sleeping around you at night dead.

"We had to bury them in the yard, for if we put our heads outside of the gates we would be shot down. A great trench was their grave. At times we had 100 burials a day. When we had fanned the trench with one layer of bodies we scattered a few inches of earth over them and began another layer, until in some trenches we had placed as many as 1,700 dead.

"People went insane and ran shrieking about the yard. Others simply dropped dead while standing engaged in conversation."

Thus they lived and died until June, when the Russians began to come back. Their advance toward Urmia was heralded by the passing of hundreds of Kurds and Turks carrying their plunder with them and bearing on their saddles the young girls of the district whom they had made their slaves. The missionary tells us that when the Russians entered the city the inhabitants lay down on the street and kissed the very horses of their horses. They were saved from slaughter, but the Cossack advance guard could do very little to provide them with food. So it came about that the missionary saw people who a year before had been prosperous and respected quarrelling with dogs in the gutter for the refuse. Their sufferings were such as cannot be described. Not even in Belgium or Poland, it would seem, have the hardships been so terrible as among these people in Persia, whose only offence was their belief in the religion of the Christians.

"Now, Johnny," asked the gentleman who had consented to take the class, "what does this fascinating story of Jonah and the whale teach us?" "It teaches us," said Johnny, whose father reads practical articles on practical people, "that you cannot keep a good man down."

An Early Peace

Mme. De Thebes, French Seeress, Makes Prediction

"The war will terminate this year either in the spring or summer," Mme. De Thebes, the well known French prophetess, tells a correspondent.

"I have been ill and I have lost my son and for many months I hesitated whether I ought to write my yearly calendar of predictions or not. I decided to do so, as I think the message it carries to the peoples of Europe is too important to be lost."

"Mars, the war star, still overshadows the world, and will continue to do so for many years after the end of the war. I see the future as a huge red sun slowly rising on the horizon, but between us and the glowing future it foretells there is a black screen.

"But still in the full light I see processions and songs and happiness. It is the home-coming of the victorious soldiers in the golden splendor of summer. There, in the midst before me I have seen the battle going on and suddenly the clamor has ceased and victory has come."

Mme. De Thebes predicts after the victory a period of crisis and of change in France and England. Much depends on the wisdom and the foresight of the people's rulers at the moment when peace is being discussed.

"A new world has been borne again," she says, "just as in ages past after the flood and in this world women will play a large part. There will be a revival of religious thought and a purification of the public morals which can only be the work of women. The family will again become the most important factor in life and a strong movement against divorce will be set on foot by the women of Paris."

Ruin and desolation, revolution and massacres, form the sombre picture that Mme. De Thebes draw for me of the future of Germany.

"The disappearance of one of the principal authors of the war will bring about a great change. Which of the two? I cannot tell; the future is too dim. Many shapeless shadows pass before my eyes. The sinister old man and the modern Nero—both of whom are marked men. Death follows them and will suddenly betray them both. The Hohenzollern will die a madman or else by violent means; suicide or assassination, I cannot say which. The Emperor and Prince Henry of Prussia, and perhaps one of his sons, will alone survive the Kaiser."

Above all, Mme. De Thebes warns English and French against the comedy of humanitarianism and international fraternity with which the German leaders will seek to protect themselves in time of defeat.

"More than one generation must pass away," she says, "before Germany can be counted as men again. Those who will seek to enter our countries will have but one thought; to betray us, to rob us, and to kill us. In Germany all is dark. It is the black night traversed by a red flame of fire and flood.

"And in crowds the shadows gather together and disappear. A huge emigration to other lands."

How Big Guns are Made

Miles of Steel Ribbon Wound Around the Cannon

One of the chief sources of strength in big guns lies in the miles and miles of steel ribbon with which the tube is reinforced. This ribbon, one-sixteenth of an inch thick and about a quarter of an inch wide, is wound around the tube or core of the great cannon. On a 12-inch gun about 130 miles of the ribbon is wound, and on a 16-inch gun 170 miles. The ribbon has a tensile strength of 100 tons per square inch.

From the time the ingots of steel, some of which are nearly 100 tons in weight, are taken from the steel foundry, where they are cast as octagonal masses, to when, as a complete weapon, the gun is tested to prove its power and accuracy, scores of intricate processes are gone through.

After being taken from the foundry, the mass of steel is dealt with by the machine-shop, where a hole is made in each ingot in what is known as a trepanning machine. Under a hydraulic press of 10,000 tons power, it is next forged to reduce it to a tube or jacket of the required length and thickness of metal, whereon it is passed to one of the large machine shops, there to be finished to internal and external diameters in machines ranging up to 180 feet in length.

The tube is next reheated and tempered or hardened in oil-baths which are under the ground level and of great depth, so that the tube may be suspended vertically in a bath while the heat is steadily maintained at the required temperature by carefully-controlled gas-jets.

The tube is lowered into and lifted out of these baths by "Goliath" cranes capable of dealing with weights of 100 tons and with tubes 75 feet in length. The same plant is used in the subsequent operation of building up by the shrinking-on process the various tubes or jackets required to form the complete gun, the outer tubes being heated before being fitted over the inner tubes, so that, with the subsequent contraction due to the reduction of temperature, the outer tube tightly fits the inner tube. The innermost tube of all is inserted as one of the later operations, and in very accurate machines the bore is rifled in order that the shot as it leaves the gun will have the gyratory motion essential to accuracy of fire.

"What was the idea of putting that old bore, Blokely, on the list of speakers at the banquet?" "Oh, that's all right. We put him on the list. We want the party to break up some time, don't we?"

CANADIAN RAILS IN UNITED STATES

United States Manufacturers Request
Entry of Canadian Rail Mills in
American Markets

During recent years huge quantities of railway materials have been imported from United States into Canada to assist in the construction of the vast railway enterprises of this country. While the movement of railway supplies across the line from the United States has ceased temporarily, owing to the general business depression, there is no doubt that in normal times Canada will continue to buy great quantities of materials of this nature in United States.

Canadian Mills
Up to the present time Canadian rail mills have been able to run to full capacity on Canadian orders, but since the temporary cessation of activity in Canada they have lost so much business that they had to depend on the Canadian demand they would be forced to close down, and perhaps, in some cases, go into liquidation. The alert and energetic managers of these Canadian mills saw an opportunity of securing business, at least at low prices, in United States, and a few months ago the steel mill at South Tr. Marie traded successfully on a big order for a large American railroad. Since then they have secured additional business in United States, and other Canadian mills have followed suit.

"Give and Take"
The "Manufacturers News" of Chicago referring to this business recently stated that "these enterprises have followed the usual course of the Illinois Central Railroad because it placed an order for \$2,000,000 of rails with the Algoma Steel Company of Canada."

"The order was for open hearth mills and the price was 97¢ a ton delivered at Chicago. This was 18¢ a ton cheaper than prices usually quoted by American mills on the same rails."

"How much freight do the railroads of the United States receive upon rails manufactured in Canada? 'If all the railroads bought their rails in Canada because they would obtain them at 18¢ a ton cheaper would become of our working men, farmers and manufacturers? And what would become of our railroads?'"

Some Canadians in the past have complained about the "Made-in-Can."

You know as well as we, but you put off taking out a policy. Why? You'll be provoked at yourself the day after the fire that sweeps away your savings if they are not insured. What earthly excuse have you for not seeing us to-day? We await your answer.

Thomas Henderson
Successor to McKie and Henderson

REAL ESTATE
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

IF YOU intend BUILDING

Business Blocks or Farm Buildings

AND WANT
THE BEST
SUGGESTIONS
PLANS
PRICES and
RESULTS

—THEN SEE THE—
Bennett & White Construction Co.
who are now building the new
store for T. H. BRACH and addition to the RAMBAY Store

We are able to make low prices, not through inferiority in Workmanship or Material, but through SUPERIOR PURCHASING POWER and a crew of First-Class Mechanics.



PATRIOTIC

STAMPEDE

GLEICHEN, JUNE 14th and 15th, 1916

The Gleichen Furniture Store

Kitchen tables strong and substantial with
drawer \$3.50 and \$3.95 according to size
Drop leaf kitchen table \$3.85
Kitchen chairs 85c.

Dining Room Tables

Extension, round beautifully finished \$13.85
Round, fumed oak, extension \$21.75

All goods are fresh from the
factory and for quality and
low prices cannot be beaten
Terms Cash

Geo. W. Evans, Proprietor

Gleichen Roll of Honor

Appended is the honor roll of the men who have enlisted from Gleichen to fight for their King and Country. We trust that friends will send in the names of any we have omitted.

10th Battalion
C Marshall, killed in action
A Thomson, wounded

12th Mounted Rifles

L Cpl E Wagstaffe
The Mow
H H Pyper
W Jowett
H O Robinson
Cpl W Hieley
F Rogers
F Dinkworth
J Weddall
J Jeffries
A Row
Lance, Cpl. W H Nixon
H Shoultice
A Michie
C A Blencowe
C Wynnes

18th Mounted Rifles

Roger Hicks
W C Clark
H O Robinson
H Wheeler

31st Battalion

A B Woods
F W Woodland
Frank Vigor, wounded
P Kingmuth
Sergeant A Weddall
John Alton
C Wakefield

50th Battalion

R Bacon
H Roberts
D Duggan
J Edwards
Sergeant Devine
W Ray
J Gillies
W Whitfield
O Gault
J Carwell

50th Battalion

A Roberts
C Lee
O Gifford
C Clements
W McDuff
Sawley
W Varnell
R Morris
J P Collyer

50th Battalion

Sergeant Harry Brownies
Frank Crockett
A Weaver
A McVie
A Wheeler

50th Battalion

Sergeant Major John Roberts
Cpl W Coates
G Howes
G Harvey
O Howes
R D McBean
J O'Neil
G Woodward
G McNeill
Austin Brown
house, stable, well, etc. Price \$25 per acre, cash down \$1000, balance 4 years. Mortgage of \$1000 on Jan. 1st, 1917. Apply to John Ulanick, Mills, P. O. Alta. 447

50th Battalion

E A Wyndam
N Harris
J Christenson
J Rogers
J Williamson
W McLean
R Baccione
John Carstairs
J Mooney
A Shred

50th Battalion

C Brazer
J Corder

50th Battalion

K McPhie
P Ostrander
J Wells
J Lovell
J Dicks
R Jeffries
O Gault
E P Paulivan
R Carrick
G Mett
W D'Arcy
G Elder
C Hansen
J O Dillon
Y Scott
J Moss
W J B Hall
G McLeod
H Barnes
G Leathester
Little

13th Battalion (Kitties)

C O Ryan
W James
W H McKie
G McNeil
W Bell
W Peterson
J Muir

13th Battalion (Kitties)

H Fagan, 13th Batt. Med. Det.
J Bates, Can. Royal Eng.
R Hill, 13th Batt. Med. Det.
T W Harte, medical corps
G Wally, medical corps
T Robinson
P Stuart, G.A.R.C.
J Harper, G.A.R.C.
J Hibbard, reserve
W Hill, reserve
Sergeant Major Charles
A Parker, Medical Corps
O Gault
Sergeant
A Gault
R Ross
J O'Neil, 13th Batt. Med. Det.
J Johnston
J O'Neil
J Connolly

D Douglas
J Dwyer
W Reynolds
E Hocking
P Francis
G J Jones
K Rogers
B Jackson
J Anderson
Robert Hicks
Bert Hieley
J W Pinner
Capt J Hughes, Staff
John Marshall, French army
J A Cerver, French army
Sergeant Paul DeLamotte, Belgium
Lewellyn, 70th Highlanders
Sergeant R Fox, Princess Patricia's
Capt E F Ward, K. R. Wounded
MAJOR NODDIE, killed in action

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 95 or under 50¢ for one issue and 1 issue for 1¢. Over 25 notices one cent a word charged for each insertion.
Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.
Brand reading notices \$1.00 for each animal, three insertions. Over 25 notices 1 cent per word extra each issue.

In order to insure publication

CASH MUST accompany each notice

LOST—Three colts, one grey branded 18 on right thigh, 12 years old. Brown mare 3 years old branded 84 on right thigh, and yearling colt, branded 84 on right thigh. For information leading to recovery a reward of \$10 will be paid. Apply to P. Kingmuth, Queenstown. 11

FOR SALE—Seed or culing potatoes Early Rose and Early Yorker 50¢ per lb. purchased to furnish bags, C. S. Chase, Cluny, Alta. 10

FOR SALE—Two choice stallions 6 and 8 years old, one Clydesdale and one Percheron. These horses are the right kind to produce the big, strong, My horses will challenge comparison and will give a good account of themselves. Write for particulars and prices. Come and see them 24 miles west of Glen Head, N.E. 132, 22, 25, Jas. H. Walker. 71

STRAY—Dark black gelding white spot on forehead and one white foot, weight about 1200 lbs. Branded JC on right front hip and right hind hip \$10 reward for delivery or information leading to recovery. Geo. Bransard, Ouelletville. 10

FOR SALE—The south east 1 sec. 21, T. 10, R. 21, the John Mason place, all broke except 20 acres, fence, good house, stable, well, etc. Price \$25 per acre, cash down \$1000, balance 4 years. Mortgage of \$1000 on Jan. 1st, 1917. Apply to John Ulanick, Mills, P. O. Alta. 447

LOST OR STOLEN—Brown mare, small white spot on forehead, 5 years old, branded JD joined together on the right jaw, weighs about 1060 lbs. Has been missing over a year. \$10 reward for information leading to recovery. Apply to Jos. Desjardins, Box 101, Glen Head. 121

STRAYED—from ranch of Casper Beatch, one dark bay gelding, four top clipped, white spot on head, pig-son tail, branded 27 on hind foot. \$10 reward for delivery or information as to whereabouts. Jack Matthews. 207

FOR SALE—Spring Seed Rye wheat. Apply to A. N. McLeay. 247

Again we must warn advertisers to have their copy for changing their ad, in this office by noon on each Monday. Now that the Queenstown mail departs Thursday mornings we are obliged to print at noon on Wednesdays in order to have the Call in the post office that evening.

The display of neat shoes and stockings on Gleichen's streets paraded by fashion's short-skirt is a great thing. The sanity of it compared with the trailing one of a few years ago that swept up the dirt and filth of the streets, is more important.

DR. DE VANE'S FEMALE PILLS. Suitable medicine for all Female Complaints. At a time when there is so much trouble with the female system, it is a great relief to have a medicine that is so simple and so effective. It is a great relief to have a medicine that is so simple and so effective. It is a great relief to have a medicine that is so simple and so effective.

PHOSPHORUS FOR MEN. This is a great thing. The sanity of it compared with the trailing one of a few years ago that swept up the dirt and filth of the streets, is more important.

Sold at Yates Drug Store

The Internal Nerves

The Nerves Which Drive the Machinery of the Body—the Heart, the Lungs, the Digestive Organs.

You prick your finger and know that it is the nerves which carry the painful sensation to the brain. You move your hand, and realize that the idea of movement started in your mind. But did you ever think that every beat of your heart and every breath of air taken into your lungs is dependent on a constant supply of nerve force?

It is the internal or sympathetic nerves which drive the machinery of the body, and from their derangement or exhausted condition arises weakness of the stomach, feeble action of the heart, or inactivity of liver and bowels.

When nerve force fails every organ of the body becomes more or less deranged. Indigestion, sleeplessness, headaches, irritability and nervousness are some of the first indications.

You lose energy and ambition, find your work a drudgery, and grow weak and listless. As time goes on you become more and more helpless, until nervous prostration or collapse bring you to the sick bed, and long months are often necessary for the restoration of the exhausted nervous system.

Even in this extreme condition Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will usually cure if its use is persisted in, but how much wiser it is to heed the warning in the early stages and keep the nerve force at high-water mark.

No restorative has ever proven its worth in so many thousands of cases as has Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. What it has done for others it will do for you under similar conditions. By forming new, rich blood it nourishes the starved and depleted nerves back to health and vigor, and thereby overcomes the cause of weakness and diseases of the nerves.

50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or
Edmanon, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free, if you mention this paper,



Prairie Lodge 44

Meets Every Monday Evening at 8
in the Larkin Hall

Visiting brethren cordially invited.

Peter MacLean, Noble Grand
E. E. Holland, Secretary.

GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE
No. 85

KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS

—meet—
Every Thursday, at 8 P.M.,
—IN—

GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL

E. E. Holland, J. Baron,
C.C. K. of R. and S.

DENTIST

C. R. MCINTYRE

L. D. S., D. D. S.

Graduate Royal College Dental Sur-
geons, Toronto.

Dentistry Practiced in all its
Branches. Gas Administered

Office in Royal Bank Block

GLEICHEN

GEO. W. EVANS

Undertaking
and Embalming
Gleichen, - Alta.

HARDWICK BROS

P.O. Box 186, GLEICHEN

Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

I left ribs left ribs right ribs

499 left ribs right ribs

Horses branded:

D right ribs

F. A. McHUGH & SONS

BLIND CREEK, ALTA.

Owners of horses branded H2 left
thigh, 2H left thigh, 2 left thigh and
7 left shoulder. Cattle branded H2
left ribs or left hip or both left ribs
and left hip. 101 left hip — left
ribs.

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned
against buying any grain, hay or
other produce, cattle, horses, wag-
ons, harness, saddles, mowers or
rakes from any Indian of the Black-
foot reserve without an officially
printed permit issued by the Indian
Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or
make any loan upon any article to
any Indian under penalty of having
any such articles seized and being
prosecuted for illegal pawning.

J. H. GOODERHAM
16th Indian Agent

T. H. Beach Auctioneer

Sales Conducted any
place in the Province

terms enquire at Gleichen Harness
ore. Office phone 3, residence phone
P.O. Box 156
GLEICHEN, ALTA.

For Sale Clydesdale Stallions

The king of all draft horses.

I have just arrived from Ontario
with a carload of choice bred young
stallions. They are all heavy
weights selected personally to fill
demand for heavy sires.

There are no old plugs or ponies
in this shipment

If you are in need of a good stall-
ion to improve your stock come
and see this lot.

My prices are away
down

Ranch eight miles north of Crowfoot

JOHN C ARK,

Box 32,

GLEICHEN, - ALTA.

For Sale

500 head of young stock cattle
two thirds heifers. Will be in Gle-
ichen about June first.

20 BULLS

all first-class, mostly pure bred
will be in Gleichen, May 10th. 10

Frank Hill

FOR SALE Seed or Eating Potatoes

"Royal New Yorker"

Produced 375 bu. per Acre last sea-
son on rough land.

Price 75c. Per Bushel Delivered
Apply Early to

A. N. LINDSAY,

Post Office Block, Gleichen
Only Six Hundred Bushels Left

HAIL INSURANCE

I represent sev-
eral good com-
panies. Give me
a call

P. J. UMBRITE

Resident Agent

Gleichen, - - Alberta

SEE ME FOR

Reasonable Prices and
First-Class Material

—IN—

Kalsomining
Painting
Paper Hanging

Orders accepted anywhere in town
or country.

W.C. REAZIN

OLUNY, ALBERTA

A REPRESENTATIVE OF

THE TAUBE OPTICAL CO.

700 First St. W., Calgary

WILL VISIT GLEICHEN

EVERY TWO MONTHS

For Dates enquire at Yates Drug Store

THE GLEICHEN GALT

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

Published Every Thursday in The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming
and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries \$2.00

Exchange Mus added to Checks

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1916

The Canadian Government figures show that out of
Canada's 1915 wheat crop of 376,303,600 bushels, over 95
per cent. proved of merchantable quality. This is about 2
per cent. better than the previous year and somewhat above
the average for the last seven years.

Last Sunday was "Farmers Sunday" throughout
Alberta. By request of the United Farmers Association
divine service was held in each town. As usual Gleichen
was not behind the times and Rev. Mr. Boyd delivered an
interesting discourse to a very good audience. And—what
do you think? That same night the farmers got what they
most needed—a good soaking rain. It pays to be good.

Some indication of the enormous crop which was
harvested in Western Canada last year is to be found in
the fact that during the first four months of the "grain
year", beginning September 1st and December 31st, 184-
678 cars of grain were inspected at Winnipeg as compared
with 76,254 during the corresponding period of the previ-
ous year. Of these cars, 156,449 contained wheat, to the
total capacity of 187,738,800 bushels.

If you want to live in the kind of a town

Like the kind of a town you like,

You needn't slip your clothes in a grip

And start on a long, long hike.

You'll only find what you left behind.

For there's nothing that's really new.

It's a knock at yourself when you knock your town.

It isn't the town—it's you!

Real towns are not made by men afraid

Lest somebody else get ahead.

When everyone works and nobody shirks

You can raise a town from the dead.

And if while you make your personal stake

Your neighbors can make one, too,

Your town will be what you want to see.

It isn't the town—it's you!

Demand for Labor Misrepresented

The following is an extract from a letter written by
W. D. Scott, superintendent of Immigration, Canadian
Government, to the Chas. H. Touzalin Advertising Agency
of Chicago, Ill.

"It is true that we have been advertising in the
United States for farm laborers for the provinces of Ontario
Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Any person at all
acquainted with agricultural conditions in any of the
provinces named knows that there is, this year, a great
shortage of help consequent upon the large number of men
who have left these provinces for active service at the
front. Our advertising campaign has not the remotest
connection, directly or indirectly, with recruiting. Those
who accept the invitation and come in to secure farm work
will not only find ready employment at good wages but
will be free to travel anywhere in Canada or to return to
their own country without the slightest hindrance, nor will
any pressure be brought upon them to enlist. There is no
danger of conscription in this country, and it is well to
remember that conscription, if adopted, would no apply
accept to British subjects resident in Canada.

The suggestion in the above letter that Mr. Scott
rebutts that farm laborers are being attracted to Western
Canada for the purposes of getting them to enlist are being
probed to find whether they are part of the wholesale cam-
paign of misrepresentations conducted by pro-German
organizations. Commenting upon Mr. Scott's letter a St.
Paul newspaper says:

"Seeding time is driving men and machinery to the
utmost limit in Western Canada in an heroic struggle to
maintain the record crop average by which the fighting
nations were fed last year. Enlistment, all of it voluntary
has been heavy in the prairie provinces, making short-
handed those who have millions of acres to seed. Amer-
tractors burning Canadian oil are preparing the seed-bed
by day and night. Working to the point of exhaustion,
farmers are showing their patriotism far from the firing
line. There is dearth of men everywhere, and men from
United States find feverish demand for help.

Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and
insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa,
the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed
farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement,
with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural com-
munity.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation
Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely
demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific
Railway at prices ranging from \$35 to \$75 per acre, with twenty years
to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000.00 for improvements (6%
interest); no principal payment at end of first or second years and no
water rental for first year. Assurances is also given in supplying
stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on
record. Get full particulars from

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Desk 35, Dept. of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

WHAT EUROPE WILL DO

An Invasion by Foreign Goods After
the War is Foreseen

Industrial conditions in Canada at
present are abnormal. They exist only
because Great Britain has more than
her factories can accomplish, and be-
cause the great factories of Belgium
and Northern France are in the hands
of the enemy. In return for her out-
put of war supplies Canada gets so
many million dollars from Great Brit-
ain and our allies. Europe has to
get back that gold somehow, and when
the vast armies engaged in the war
are disbanded European factories now
out of commission will absorb a great
number of men. These former sol-
diers will be put to work manufactur-
ing goods for export, and these goods
under ordinary conditions will be
shipped to Canada at prices with
which Canadian manufacturers, pay-
ing the Canadian standard of wages,
cannot hope to compete.

Surely it needs no genius to see
that without reasonable protection
against the cheap labor and low stan-
dards of living of our foreign com-
petitors, the industries of Canada can-
not exist, and without industry an
agricultural nation cannot prosper. If
Canada continues to import what she
could make at home, increasing Cana-
dian indebtedness to other countries
and failing to support her own indus-
tries, Canada will suffer more than
any country simply on account of her
youth as an industrial nation. With
foreign commercial competition, de-
spite any tariff protection, the foreign
country can sell to us cheaper than
we can make our Canadian wage scale
—if we are sufficiently unwise to buy
its exported goods.

The safety and interest of Canada
requires that Canadians as a people
must promote such industries as will
render us independent of other na-
tions for our essential supplies. When
the war is over, and the work of re-
habilitation begins, if we are to still
worship this fetish of imported goods
we shall have opportunity and to spare
for foreign goods will again pour into
Canada ready to take away the de-
mand for home labor.

A NEW IMPETUS

United States Firms Looking to Can-
ada For Branch Factories Again

During the past couple of years the
movement of American industries to
Canada and the establishment of
branch factories in the Dominion
slackened off to some extent, as com-
pared to the rapid progress that was
made in the building up of United
States industries in Canada in 1910-
1911 and 1912. Now the movement
is being accelerated again, and, ac-
cording to the Boston "Daily Trade
Record" of March 28th, the "Made-
in-Canada" campaign is responsible.

After referring to the fact that the
"Made-in-Canada" campaign is taking
business from American firms, which
are now compelled to plan branches
in the Dominion, the Record quoted
Mr. G. W. Curtis, agent of the Cana-
dian Pacific Railway, who has just
made a trip to the United States, and
reports that the "Made-in-Canada"
movement had caused a considerable
falling off in the business which the
United States had hitherto done in
Canada. The new war tariff of 7½
per cent. also served to keep out
American goods.

As a result of these two factors,
Mr. Curtis has received many in-
quiries from American manufacturers
who are planning to establish branch
factories in Canada so that they may
benefit by the "Made-in-Canada" move-

Phone 37

For Steam Coal, Galt Coal
Bankhead Hard Coal,
and Briquettes.

We'll Plow Your Gardens

Phone 37

For White Rose Gasoline, Lubri-
cating oils.

We move anything with two ends

BROWN'S TRANSFER

MASSEY-HARRIS AGENCY

We sell every kind of Implement that is used on a farm,

Call and see our Plows before buying.

Wagons any weight, Boxes and Grain Tanks.

Hunter's old stand 5th Avenue, - Gleichen,

A. R. TUDHOPE,
Agent

Licensed Auctioneer for the Province of Alberta.
20 Years experience. Terms reasonable

Gleichen Livery Barn

We have first class vehicles and horses and will give
you the best attention at all times. Am ever ready to buy,
sell or trade horses and will always have a full supply to
choose from on hand.

Roy M. Allen
PROPRIETOR.

THE BIG TASK OF RUSSIA IN THE FAR EASTERN THEATRE OF WAR

NOW PLAYING GAME OF WORRYING THE TURK

Some of the Hardest Fighting in the War Has Occurred in the Far East, Where Russian Troops Have Been Doing Good Work in Keeping Turks Engaged

The Caucasus theatre, while it has seen some of the hardest fighting of the war, has remained one of the least understood. Geographically it has seemed remote from all the other zones of major operations—more in the nature of a little war by itself. The average layman when asked to locate the region places it rather indefinitely "somewhere in Western Asia."

The Caucasus for a great many years has been Russia's outpost from which gradually she has extended her influence over Northern Persia and the potentially wealthy area of Eastern Asia Minor. The lofty mountains, on the other hand, have been Turkey's bulwark against encroaching Muscovites, held with desperation against an ever-increasing pressure from the north.

The first effort of the Ottoman army when it was projected into the war was directed through the Caucasus against Russia. A force based on the fortified city of Erzerum sought to clear the frontier and capture Kars, the metropolis of the Russian coasted district. The column proceeded to the very outskirts of Kars, and for a few days there were rumors of its capture, but the Russians succeeded in the end in not only retaining it but driving back the Turks to the frontier and beyond.

All of the first winter of the war fighting of the utmost severity occurred in the mountains, where the armies straggled back and forth in snow that at times reached a depth of 20 feet. At least 200,000 men were engaged in a series of desperate conflicts that lasted until early in April, when the Turks, with the battle a stalemate, withdrew a good part of their forces to meet the Anglo-French demonstration against the Dardanelles. The German and Austrian offensives, which were organized at the same time and began May 1st with the battle of Donajic, at the same time saved the situation for the Turks by compelling the Russians to end their activities in the Caucasus and concentrate every available man and gun in Galicia just at a time when the weakening of the Russian front might have permitted a decisive victory. The conditions of the great war as a whole have prevented until recently the resumption of the campaign with anything like adequate numbers and equipment.

Simultaneously with the beginning of the drive on the Aras the Russians opened an active campaign on the southern shores of Lake Van and increased their activity in Persia. Perhaps no better illustration of the spirit of co-operation that actuates the allied war effort can be found than this widespread attack on the Turks. It will be noted that the resumption of Russian activity against the Porte came just at the time when the Anglo-French pressure at the Dardanelles was withdrawn. Far from having an opportunity for rest and recuperation after the struggle on Gallipoli the Ottoman army was forced almost overnight to prepare to meet a strong and determined offensive on its opposite frontier and over a front, including three active zones, of more than three hundred miles. This was Russia's contribution to the game of "worrying the Turk."

What Canada Spends

Enormous Total of War Expenditures For the Present Year

"The expenditure for war purposes in Canada will aggregate \$600,000,000 within the present calendar year," according to the estimate of the March letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The total exceeds anything dreamed of when the work of making ammunition was undertaken in this country. The letter adds: "The output of ammunition, which at the commencement of the present year was valued at \$50,000,000 per month, is steadily increasing as a result of greater efficiency. That still heavier demands will be made upon our industries is foreboded by the announcement that at the request of the government the banks are preparing to provide a further credit of from fifty to seventy-five millions for imperial purposes. It is hoped that this will result in bringing new orders of at least \$150,000,000 to this country."

Fighters Who See No Battle

Engine Room Men of a Battleship Have Hardest Part to Play

During a sea fight the engine room men tend the great engines of a battleship with all the care that they would bestow upon the same delicate yet mighty mechanism in time of peace, roaming listlessly, yet with a definite purpose, around the engine room with oil cans in hand, bestowing drops of lubricant here and there as required.

Their and the stoker's is almost—no quite—the hardest part of the whole grim drama of a naval battle, for they are absolutely cut off from the fight, and are only cognizant of it by the quivering of the ship as the great turrets over their heads fire, or as the enemy's shells thud against the armor, or when some stray shot finds its way through the steel wall and the bunkers to the boilers.

Such an event breeds a whole stokehold in one frenzied orgy of death—death by exploding shell and scattering fragments of steel; death by awful wounds from flying burning coals, or death by scalding, hissing, blinding steam as the water tubes burst all around them.—Tit-Bits.

Woman Runs a Big Farm Successfully

Miss Hillman, of Moose Jaw, Has a Wheat Crop of 40,000 Bushels This Year.

It's the woman behind the plow this time, though one might not scarcely believe it, contemplating the slim little person with the dainty hands, at least not until one had met the level gaze of her eyes. Then anything that bespoken energy of purpose, intelligence, and enterprise became possible. Her name is Miss Ruth Hillman, and she is this week a guest at the Royal Alexandra, having come to the city on business concerning some forty thousand bushels of No. 1 hard wheat, not to mention a trifle like 18,000 bushels of oats which she has grown this season on her farm out from Moose Jaw. She had 1,900 acres under crop of various kinds. In addition, she is a seed wheat specialist of growing reputation.

"I do not do the actual manual labor," explained Miss Hillman. "I direct my staff. You see, I believe farming is just like any other big business, and business systems should be introduced into it. I study for all I am worth, reading up what others have done, noting my mistakes, and finding out why they are mistakes, and not by any means for getting to take counsel with son-of-a-bitches in the district. Then when my foreman comes for consultation I know what I want done. I make a specialty of breeding Percheron horses as well as growing wheat, and have one set of men working the fields and another looking after the horse ranch."

Miss Hillman didn't tell all this "off the bat." Indeed, she seemed to think that her work could scarcely be held special interest. "It is no credit to me," she explained. "I come of Danish descent, and so inherit a love of the land. Coming up here from the United States nine years ago with my mother and young brother, I started in, tackling each problem as it came. In further conversation it came out that Miss Hillman, doubtless to escape ennui, had taken up as a side line the trying out of special kinds of wheat. "I make a specialty of Marquis wheat," she stated, and added, with the shy triumph of a debutante, that she had entered a new box lot. "Indeed, I first introduced it into the United States. Isn't this tie-up the limit?" she added. "Here I am with four big orders for wheat seed that I dare not promise to fill."

This year she tried out Durum wheat, the first time it had been tried in Canada. It had yielded from 60 to 80 bushels to the acre. Miss Hillman explained that it was extensively used in the manufacture of macaroni. "My system," she said, "is to try the seed out, say, on one acre the first year and then on a bigger area, until I know its peculiarities and what soil culture is must have. That's the 'secret' she went on, enthusiastically. "Loyalty to the land, studying its possibilities, and the special treatment needed, not seeing how much one can grab out of it without any thought of exhaustion. I do not think this was a special year. I think this wonderful crop is merely due to the increased cultivation put on the land. Land will respond all the time if you give it half a chance."

Asked as to her ideas of farming as an occupation for women, Miss Hillman became thoughtful. "Women can be successful at it if they will make up their minds to work, work, and then work," she said finally. "I can see where they would do splendidly near a big prairie, but as to away out on a prairie, they must be sure of their physical, moral, and mental strength before they attempt it. It is a big test. And also, women farmers are like men farmers—they are born, not made."—Free Press.

A Useful Invention

Lumber-Piling Apparatus Is Also a Fire Tower

Through the utilization of a power-driven piling machine of recent development, lumber stacks in some of the big yards in different cities are being carried to heights as great as 42 feet. The appearance of these yards is very striking, but the significant feature is represented in the economic phase of the change which is taking place. The stacking machine is cutting the cost of piling and unpling lumber, economizing space, lessening the cost of roofing lumber and pile bases, and also lowering labor costs.

The machine will handle boards of any width not greater than 18 inches nor thicker than 4 inches, and in lengths from 8 to 24 feet. It may be moved from one stack to another readily, and will unpile a stack just as rapidly as it builds it. In addition to its other functions, the apparatus furnishes an effective fire-fighting equipment, as shown by an illustration in the March Popular Mechanics Magazine. At the upper end of a large pile extending to the top of the stack, a monitor nozzle is mounted. In case of fire breaking out in a yard, a fire hose may be connected at the lower end of the pile. The machine then becomes a fire-fighting tower, from which a blaze may be combated. Since the monitor nozzle can be turned in any direction and the apparatus moved from one point to another, it is a valuable protection for a yard.

City Conveniences in Country Homes

Nowhere is the luxury of a bath more highly appreciated than in a farm home, to which one comes contented with dust from a day in the fields. There is no more difficulty in providing for this luxury in a country home than there is in the city.

A windmill, a gasoline engine or electric power will put the water supply under pressure, to be drawn at will from taps inside the house.

Hard and soft water under pressure in the home means, too, a saving of steps and time in the house and avoids the exposure involved where water cannot be obtained without going out of doors.

Build Terminal At Port Arthur

Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Completes Plans

C. A. Dunning, general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Regina, has closed a deal for a waterfront site at Port Arthur, Ontario, on which the farmers' society will build a terminal elevator of 2,500,000 bushels capacity. Work will be commenced, he states, early this summer, and the terminal will be completed in time to handle the 1917 crop.

The company has secured the services of D. H. Hovell, chief engineer of the board of grain commissioners, who will design the elevator and supervise its construction. The new terminal will be built of reinforced concrete. The first unit, which is all that will be built at present, will have a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels, 500,000 for the warehouse and 2,000,000 bushels tank storage. It will be a rapid handling works, with sufficient mechanical capacity to allow of increasing the tank storage from time to time as required. The equipment in every particular will be up-to-date, and excellent drying and cleaning apparatus will be installed. The house will have both C.P.R. and C.N.R. connections.

Fashion vs. Saving

Extravagance in Dress During War Times is to Be Deplored

Though our economies in Canada have not as yet touched the quick and have been indeed largely unconscious, they have already been very large and are falling painfully enough on those who cater to luxury, and on those to whom these pay rent. There are many who will suffer through failure of business or employment, yet just as the many who are not graded men by the million and as these have all gone of their own free will so we who are left may make our voluntary sacrifice by economy. Indeed, economy during the war is a much more efficient sacrifice for the carrying on of the war than are large voluntary donations for one cause or another. If we are as sincere and united in our determination to win the war as all costs as are the Germans, we cannot too soon realize the need and advantage of personal economies. The rulers of fashion, whose power is more autocratic and enslaving than that of any monarch of the past, are making frantic and not unsuccessful efforts by violent changes of fashion to maintain the extravagance into which the world has been plunging before the recent financial collapse. Even now, when cloth material has become one of the important munitions of war, the order goes forth that skirts must be widened and flounced. Six years ago, when the modes came over from Paris in the fashion magazines of the tight skirt with its hem only a yard around, many were scandalized and jeered at it. But as usual the notice bestowed upon it only drove it to extremes. Apart from the extreme by which many ladies could hardly mount the street car, it gave a modest and but for offensive crosslines, a very graceful garment. Surely our ladies can go on making use of the form until the needs of the war cease to be impervious instead of revealing servitude to a tradesman's league by adopting Paris and New York creations designed to be more extravagant of material than any dresses worn during the present generation. Do not forget that a dollar economized is almost as good as a dollar given to the army, for every dollar saved goes into the bank and can be used to finance our forces.

Pigeons as Photographers

The pigeon of war, though first cousin of the dove of peace, has become an important factor in modern warfare.

In this war he has acquired, it is said, special value as a photographer, a messenger, and a spy. Equipped with a camera, peculiarly designed for his purpose, he can dodge shells and airplanes and peer into the enemy's lines until their innermost secrets are recorded by his lens.

The tiny camera is fastened under the bird's body, where it will not impede flying. Its shutter works automatically.

The birds are trained as ordinary carrier pigeons—in fact they are still used to some extent to carry messages—but it is as scouts that they have become indispensable to practically every army in Europe. The French have made the most thorough tests of the war pigeons' efficiency and their conclusions have resulted in the addition of many automobile pigeon houses to the general army equipment.

Odd Items From Everywhere

It is said that crime increases at the rate of 300 per cent. every twenty years.

The English language has only 82 sounds, despite its millions of words.

Two billions of lead pencils are made each year. Half of them are made of American cedar.

Rats and insects damage American crops to the extent of ten billion dollars a year—about a dollar a month for every man, woman and child in the country.

Human beings generally stop growing at the age of 18. Boys frequently get their growth a year or two older.

The czar of Russia has an income of eighty dollars a minute.

Over a billion dollars were spent last year by the American public for tobacco.

Forty-five per cent. of American income is spent for food and twenty per cent. for rent.

Say With Pride: "That Is My Home"

Cultivate a love for the beautiful. Make your home and surroundings as pleasant as is possible. Now is the time of year to start such work. A shrub here and there or a change in the general scheme of things will be able to point to the place where you live, "be it ever so humble," and say with pride: "That is my home."

Hunt for Pirate's Treasure

Ill-gotten Loot Believed to Be Planted Off Coast of Labrador

Declaring that he has positive knowledge of a cache of treasures in the North Atlantic near the Canadian coast, Milton McMillan, wealthy "salt-of-the-earth" type, is preparing an expedition by sea to hunt for the gold. Associated with him are Captain Ward, an aged navigator and two wealthy citizens of Los Angeles.

Mr. McMillan, who, eight years ago brought to the notice of some American scientists, the archeological value of the relics of San Nicholas Island, talks freely of the proposed treasure hunt until he is interrogated regarding the exact location of the island. Then he is silent.

He says the gold and jewels—hidden by a pirate chief, of course, a la Stevenson—is secreted on a lush island shaped somewhat off the coast of Labrador. His faith in the idea that he will bring to light of the 19th century the hoards of a pirate of the 18th is shown by his extensive buying of supplies for the trip, which will be made via the Panama Canal.

He says this island is just one ledge of birdseye porphyry looming out of the deep, altitude 300 feet, 350 feet long and 150 feet wide. The location is safe for navigation near to the island only two months out of the year, he says, because of the storms which visit those latitudes.

The sea captain, Ward, whose grandfather roamed the deep in the early part of the 19th century, brought the story of pirate wealth hidden in the reef.

Captain Ward says he got the word from his grandfather, who in turn received it from his grandfather, that one of the blood-thirsty robbers of the sea, who scuttled many a good ship during colonial days hid his booty of years on this island and then had to sail away and die somewhere.

Haphazard Recruiting

Industries Suffering Unnecessarily Through the Present Method

The following memorial to the Dominion government was passed by the Hamilton Recruiting League, March 7, 1916:

Whereas, this Dominion is engaged in a war involving the very existence of British institutions—a war that calls for the most rigid economy of men and means—a war that can be successfully concluded only by the fullest utilization of all our resources.

Whereas, under the present voluntary system there is great waste of the nation's resources.

The Hamilton Recruiting League humbly begs the government of Canada to appoint a commission for the purpose of:

(a) Taking a census of all men in the Dominion from 18 years of age and upward, specifying those married and unmarried.

(b) Classifying the men according to their occupations or their fitness or preference for certain kinds of work.

(c) Classifying the industries with a view to the restriction or the ultimate elimination of such as are non-essential to the welfare of the country or are non-economic factors.

(d) It being understood that the foregoing is urged with a view to the immediate application of some just and comprehensive system of draft whereby the men necessary to complete the Canadian Expeditionary forces may be readily secured.

The Hamilton Recruiting League has been a very active agency in the enlistment of soldiers. It may fairly claim a share of the credit that is due to Hamilton for her splendid contribution to the forces of the empire.

From its intimate knowledge of the workings of the voluntary system, the League has reached the conclusion that for Canada to continue its present methods would be highly detrimental to the welfare of the country.

Canada has without doubt attracted to the colors a very superior class of men who are actuated by the noblest principles of patriotism and duty.

Very many of these have left positions of great importance for which competent men cannot be found.

For the sake of industry and family life, the present haphazard method of enlistment is unnecessary loss through the present haphazard method of enlistment.

The first class of men who should be called upon for service are the unmarried fit men who could be released from their present occupations without serious loss to anyone.

Probably this class would suffice to complete the forces which Canada is pledged to supply.

The country could thus fulfil its obligations without serious loss of revenue or serious disturbance of its internal economy.

A system of wise selection should appeal strongly to every loyal member of the community. It is not contrary to the spirit of true liberty for which the empire is fighting. That liberty for which a man will not fight is not deserving of the name. No man is free from the duty of defending the state.

It is not suggested that the proposed system of selection should be permanent. Extraordinary need justifies extraordinary measures.

It is hoped that all who are in sympathy with the above memorial will exert their utmost influence to further its objects.

Germany Has Eaten Pets and Birds

A business man just returned from a six months' tour of Germany describes the conditions as more desperate than those in Paris in 1870. The writer declares that there is now not a living cat or dog in the whole of Germany, all having been eaten. Animals are trying to hide their heads in their holes.

And, pushed, stalks, swallows, starlings, and all kinds of wild birds have been systematically killed, and the result, he declares, will be felt in the Scandinavian countries in the coming spring. All sea fowl have long since been exterminated.

Barber—I want a motto from Shakespeare to hang up in my shop. Can you give me one?

Patron—Of course. How will you do? "Then saw you not his face."

GRIM DETERMINATION OF BRITAIN TO CONDUCT WAR TO BITTER END

EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD DOING THEIR BIT

So Perfect is the Co-operation That Has Been Established Among The Allies, That They are Practically one Great Nation in Carrying on the War of Freedom

The Home Town

The Home Town the Best Investment a Farming Community Can Have

One Sunday afternoon two tourists, a man and his wife, were passing through a small town in Illinois, commenting the while on the prosperous look of the place. When right in front of one of the homelike residences, a fire on their automobile blew out. The day was hot, the travellers were tired and dusty. Changing a tire is no easy task at any time, but on a hot Sunday afternoon in the residential district of a strange town, the job was a real tragedy for two touselled and grimy travellers, having a fair degree of pride.

Operations had not been carried far before the owner of the homelike place sauntered out, inquired of the travellers where they were from, where they were going and otherwise made himself agreeable. He invited the lady tourist to come on the porch with him, where there was a nice chair, cool shade and an abundance of ice water.

After the tire had been changed, the tourists were invited to wash up and to rest and refresh themselves.

Can you imagine a more appreciated courtesy? This man, the owner of the homelike place in the little town, was the leading merchant and his attention to the strangers was nothing more nor less than his everyday business policy.

He told the tourists all about the little town and the prosperous farming community that surrounded it, and upon which it depended for support. He said that he knew all the members of every farmer's family within his reach, that he had visited every house and he made it a practice to do so at frequent intervals.

He started in business twenty-five years ago with a capital of \$500. Today he is in comfortable circumstances and doing a larger business than at any time during his experience.

Merchants like this man make the home town the most valuable asset in the community. A good home town enhances the value of every acre of land in the vicinity; it makes every farm a more desirable place to live. The home town is the best investment a farming community can have and it only requires the good will and co-operation of the business men and the farmers to make it pay big dividends, socially and financially, to the family in the community, both town and country.

Sudan Grass

A Good Roughage That Has Been Tried Successfully in Western Canada

I find that Sudan grass will grow on almost any kind of land where cane, corn, kafir, etc., will grow.

We have been warned not to plant Sudan grass till the ground is thoroughly warmed in the spring, but it has proved a very hardy seed with no germinating and doing nicely when planted early in the spring, even early in the corn.

We also have been advised that northern grown seed is better adapted to corn belt sections than southern grown seed. I have tried both, and the only difference I could see, was in the price I paid for the seed—\$1 per pound for the northern grown; 50 cents per pound for the southern grown.

I have found that Sudan grass will yield profitably almost any way you want to plant it, provided you get the seed covered with about a half-inch of good dirt. That which is planted in rows, like corn, with the seed dropped about six or eight inches apart in the rows, and cultivated, seems to yield somewhat the heaviest, but drilled in, as with corn or wheat, also yields well. Broadcasting even turns out a lot of feed, and it is considerably finer of stem than the cultivated.

Sudan grass is like alfalfa in one respect—it will begin to send out new shoots from its stools as soon as the seed commences to ripen. The new crop of plants shoots out from the first joint below where the first crop is cut off. We thus see that Sudan grass should be cut at practically the same stage of growth as alfalfa, clover, etc., not only because it insures first quality roughage, but if the harvesting is delayed, the mowing will clip back the second crop of grass and reduce the yield.

Sudan grass while attaining a wonderful height (I have grown it over nine feet high) is very strong and resistant. I never yet have seen it blown down by the wind.

While it is a member of the cane family, I never have seen a stalk much larger than an ordinary sized lead pencil. The long, tender blades are more numerous than with cane.

Sudan grass while attaining a wonderful height is susceptible to mold as cane, kafir, etc., and it is fine enough of stem to turn water in shock or stack. This has enabled me to cure it several days in the shock, before stacking, which is much more desirable than stacking from the windrow.

No other roughage can compare in bulk and feeding quality with Sudan grass. Every hog, cow and horse on my place has eaten it with great relish; while the yield of hay per acre is between five and ten tons a year—considerably more than any other roughage crop of which I know at the present time.—M.C.

"How did the snowstorm affect the train service out your way?"

"Didn't affect it at all. It merely gave the company a good excuse for the trains being as late as usual."

Grim determination to fight the war to the bitter end and a calm confidence in its successful outcome is England's present state of mind, according to Lewellyn A. Nares of Fresno, Cal., who reached New York recently.

He was in Liverpool on the night of the "central counties raid," as it is known, on Feb. 1, though they reached neither Liverpool nor Manchester, as the Germans asserted they did.

"The damage they done was confined to a small brewery," he said, "and a few little cottages and homes in which the casualties occurred. No one seemed at all excited about the raid. When the word was flashed from the coast that the 'Zepps' were coming the cities and towns gave the usual signals, and every one, except the many curious, took cover. You know they lower the lights for about ten minutes and then flash them on again for a time, and the people go to their homes and wait in the safest places. Then, of course, trains and trams were stopped while the raid was in progress, and as soon as the airships came near any town all the lights were put out. I was in Liverpool on the night of the raid and did not hear anything about it until next day.

"I found business conditions in England very good, except for the shortage of labor. For the first time in years, every one in the United Kingdom has work and all the work they can do. And what is more every one is working. All the women, of the high and low degrees, are employed. Every man, woman or child is doing his or her bit. A remarkable feature of the present economic life in England is the number of women who are working at trades that used to employ men exclusively. There are thousands of them in the munition plants and they told me that the women make the best sort of labor for this class of work, as they are capable of handling the finest tools with facility after a short training. All England is adjusting itself to the new conditions and making the best of things.

"For the first time in years, also, there is no suffering among the poor. In fact, there are now no poor. The shortage of labor makes every land available and in families where four or five pounds a month used to be the income, they now received from thirty to forty. Of course, this leads to extravagance in many cases and it is not uncommon for families to buy pianos and other luxuries where before the war they were thankful to get enough to eat.

"I had occasion to meet a number of what we would call 'big business men,' and others intimately connected with the work being done for the empire, and they assured me that the recruiting was all that could be desired.

"Everywhere I went I found all the open places filled with soldiers. All the parks, golf courses, playgrounds, and schoolyards were being used, and I heard it said several times that the full 4,000,000 men required had been obtained.

"One of the reasons that Englishmen feel so confident about the outcome of the war is that perfect co-operation has been established among the allies. They are practically one great nation, armed to defend itself against the Germans. In England they receive things they need from the French and Russians, to say nothing of the Italians, and the latter, on the other hand, get their necessities from England. There is perfect co-operation in finance, manufactures, the making of munitions, the supplying of the armies, and, best of all, at the front where the real work of the war is being done.

"England making preparations for the reconstruction period after the war. The Manchester board of trade at its annual meeting practically decided to abandon the principles of Cobden and give up free trade. It decided to fight for a tariff that would exclude German goods from the United Kingdom after the war and this is the sentiment all over England.

"It is felt universally in Great Britain that the empire is fighting the fight of democracy, and all classes are taking the war with philosophy and a grim determination to fight to the bitter end. Several examples of this feeling came to my direct notice. At a board meeting in Manchester, the chairman was called out to give the board room to receive a telegram. It was from London and told of the death of his son at the front. He read it, and on his return to the room apologized for delaying the business of the moment by saying that he had been notified of his son's death at the front. He then went on with the business just as though nothing had happened, although I could see the lines of grief about his square mouth. That is the spirit of the English."

Barley or Oats First

"I know that a number of farmers think oats should come before barley in the order of spring seeding," said Prof. C. A. Zavitz. "In my experience, however, the earliest seeding of barley has invariably given the largest yields. It has not always been so with oats. Still, if the land is low and wet I would not sow barley there very early. I have seen barley so nipped with frost that it turned yellow, but still it gave a good yield."

Learning to fly at the age of fifty is the fine record of a London business man. He has recently been making the hours before breakfast and the week-ends acquiring more skill. He took his "ticket" at the Grahame-White school, Hendon, last January. Two sons are in the Royal Flying Corps, and a third, a younger son, during holidays is often seen as a passenger.

